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VOL XV. NO. 32.

FREE SPEECH VICTORY!

GRAND JUNCTION, COLO. SOCIALISTS WIN IN FIGHT AGAINST OPPRESSION.

County Judge Decides that Sunday Meeting Held in City Park and Suppressed by Mayor Are Lawful Assemblies—Last Act in Drama Just Enacted.

Grand Junction, Colo., Oct. 26.—The revolutionists of Grand Junction have had a fight for free speech that may be of interest to the readers of *The People*.

It was on Sunday, July 2, that the Socialist party had advertised a meeting to be held in one of our city parks. The mayor of the city served notice in advance that he would arrest any person that attempted to speak there. As this was a blow at free speech the S. L. P. comrades offered to help the S. P.'s make the fight if they would hold their meeting.

The meeting was held and J. W. Sawyer was arrested and then discharged without any trial. This left the matter stand where it did in the first place, with our plutocratic mayor in full charge and lord of all, as it were, of the situation; so in order to test the matter a joint meeting was arranged for Sunday afternoon, July 9. At this meeting three members of the S. P. and four members of the S. L. P. were arrested. They were J. S. Sawyer, George A. Smith and W. W. Goodman, S. P.; and Miss May T. Sanders, J. C. Kucera, J. U. Billings and S. B. Hutchinson, S. L. P.

The trial was set for Monday morning, July 10, before Judge J. F. Byers. We demanded a jury and six citizens were selected as jurors. As we had nothing to prove we decided not to put a witness on the stand.

It might be well before proceeding with the trial to say that I. N. Bunting, the mayor, is a Democrat, while the city attorney, Mr. E. Cole, is a Republican. But they both stood as one man when it came to fighting free speech.

Mr. Cole, when running for city attorney, asked the S. L. P. members to support him on the ground that the S. L. P. had no candidate for that office in the field and when he found that he could not get our support he got hot and this trial gave him a chance to show what kind of a tyrant he is. I must say that he was as unreasonable, unfair, and unjust in his every act relative to the trial as any man could be. Of course, he wanted to get even with the Socialists that would not support him and at the same time support his masters the capitalist class. To make a long story short we were convicted in the Justice Court and at once took an appeal to the County Court.

The trial in the County Court was set for July 20, before Judge Walter S. Sullivan, the County Judge, and his decision will go down in history as a grand stroke for free speech.

The judge, without taking any time to go and write out his decision, sat in his chair and gave his decision which is as follows, taken from the "Daily News" of July 20:

The ordinance under which this prosecution is brought is Section Three of Article Twelve of Ordinance Eighty-three, which reads as follows: "No persons shall collect in bodies and crowds for unlawful purposes, nor for any purpose to the annoyance or disturbance of citizens or travelers."

Now, I don't see how it can be contended under the evidence here that these people assembled for an unlawful purpose. After hearing the evidence we supposed the contention would be that while the assembly was not for an unlawful purpose, still it was made under such circumstances as constituted it a violation of the ordinance.

To say that the gathering was unlawful because the officers gave notice that if these people gathered there they would be arrested and that thereby a disturbance was created is rather begging the question. It is not unlawful for people to assemble, to hear one of their number, make a political speech. That appears to have been the purpose here, or it should be said that the purpose was rather to make an educational address or effort of some kind—an address more educational than political.

Under this ordinance it is possible for people lawfully to assemble under such circumstances as would constitute a violation of the ordinance. If we leave out that question of unlawful purpose the ordinance would read this way: "No persons shall collect in bodies and

crowds for any purpose to the annoyance of any lawful purposes to the annoyance of citizens."

The only circumstances which it has been suggested here would make this assemblage a violation of the ordinance would be, first, the sentiments expressed. But the city attorney and the city authorities have disclaimed any intention to base this prosecution on the ground that the gathering was a Socialist meeting, or that the offenders were Socialists or advocated such changes in our form of government and industrial system as Socialists insist upon. Such a position would not be tenable and need not be noticed.

Next, the fact that the meeting occurred on Sunday could not be regarded as a circumstance which would make this assemblage unlawful or tend to show that it was made under such conditions as constitute a violation of the ordinance. It does not appear from anything in the ordinances pointed out to us that public speaking is prohibited on Sunday. If the meeting was unlawful on Sunday it would be unlawful on Monday or any other day as the ordinances now stand.

Lastly, the fact that they met in the public park is not a circumstance against the defendants, because likewise there is no ordinance prohibiting the making of a political speech in a public park or in the public streets or highways.

This ordinance was intended to cover the case of the coming together of people for unlawful purposes or for lawful purposes under such circumstances or conditions as would constitute a disturbance or annoyance. The word annoyance has the same derivation as nuisance, and it might be contended that acts must be shown which would constitute a nuisance to citizens and travelers. Now, these attendant circumstances are not such as would annoy people or at least are not such as they would have any right to be annoyed at under the law.

It may be that some citizen would rather have heard a Democratic or Republican speech, or would rather hear such an address on a week day, or in a hall, or would have preferred absolute silence, but none of these circumstances nor all of them make the meeting unlawful.

Let us attempt to give an illustration of such conditions as would have made this gathering objectionable. Suppose some prior meeting for the purpose of hearing an address was in progress, and that while such meeting was going on these defendants should insist upon holding their meeting, such a condition would make it necessary for the officers to interfere. Two meetings in conjunction where the voice of one speaker would interfere with that of another would require regulation. It may be that if the orator upon the occasion here complained of had a voice that carried his message too far the citizens would have a right to complain.

That permission to hold a meeting was refused by the mayor is not material. He could neither give nor withhold permission. We don't understand that the mayor has any proprietary or supervisory interest in, or authority over, the property of the city other than that which he would have when the council is in session, unless such is given by express ordinance or statute. In and of itself the adjournment of the city council does not enlarge his authority, nor its convening lessen it.

The city authorities are agencies of the state for the administration of local government. Their authority is not presumed but must be expressly given.

The council may regulate public speaking in parks and streets by ordinance, but when they do, such ordinance should be fair, impartial, reasonable, and should not interfere with the fundamental rights of citizens. It is also true that such ordinance should be enforced impartially.

The Massachusetts courts seem to have gone farther in upholding ordinances prohibiting public speaking in parks than other courts. Some states have denied the right of councils to authorize the mayor to give permission to hold public meetings. It is held to be an unlawful delegation of authority because it might be exercised with partiality, or in a way to show favoritism, or be otherwise abused.

In this case the city authorities have shown that there was a lawful assemblage but have not shown that it was to the annoyance of citizens as the law stands. The case has wholly failed as to this latter element. Whatever disturbance there was was occasioned by the interference of the officers with the legal rights of those who attempted to hold the meeting.

If tried before a jury the case would

I. W. W. ACTIVITY

TWO MORE CENTRAL COUNCILS AND MANY LOCALS CHAR- TERED.

General Officers in St. Louis Carrying On A Vigorous Campaign—Cleveland Machinists Join Despite Malicious Misrepresentation—More Montana Locals Falling Into Line.

Chicago, Oct. 28.—The absence of the General Officers from the city makes a complete report impossible. From what can be learned charters were granted to the following locals by the Industrial Workers of the World: Central Council, Flat River, Missouri; Silk Ribbon Weavers, Paterson, New Jersey; United Leather Workers, New York, N. Y.; Mixed Local, Telluride, Colorado; Metal and Machinist, Cleveland, Ohio; Central Council, St. Louis, Ill.

The Central Council at Flat River consists of Western Federation of Miners, I. W. W. clerks and other unions affiliated with the I. W. W. It takes in every I. W. W. local in Flat River and vicinity. From reports received at the general office it has struck terror to the business element already. The outlook is very good for organization in that part of the country.

The Silk Workers and Leather Workers have already been reported in *The People*. The local of machinists and metal workers at Cleveland is a direct result of the Stogiemakers' strike. The Cleveland "Citizen" fought the Stogiemakers and gave out fake impressions of the I. W. W. But when the truth became known to the workers the new local was the result.

The Central Council at St. Louis takes in organizations in St. Louis, East St. Louis and other towns in the vicinity. General Secretary Trautmann is in St. Louis at present and is holding excellent meetings in conjunction with General President Sherman. The A. F. of L. rank and file are rapidly falling in line.

The leaders of the A. F. of L. are desperate and doing all in their power to hold their own organization together. They are applying their usual tactics of rowdyism and the like. At one meeting the I. W. W. speakers were pouring hot shot into the A. F. of L. when a gang of ruffians attempted to break up the meeting. The gang was lead by the Socialist party man Hildebrand, a henchman of G. A. Hoech. This same man (?) Hoech is editor of the St. Louis Labor and a self-styled Socialist. He never lets a chance go by to attack the I. W. W. in his yellow rag. However, he was routed this time because it was possible to show him and his lackeys up in their true light. Evidently the A. F. of L. is at its wits end in St. Louis when it is forced to adopt the tactics of this freak, Hoech.

The Stogiemakers in Cleveland have won their strike from latest report to the General Office of the I. W. W.

Still more of the Montana A. F. of L. locals are coming into line. Fairgrieve and Ferguson with their State Federation did all in their power to prevent it but now orders are coming in for supplies and literature.

The membership is on the increase all over the country and supplies and literature are being sent out as fast as possible.

Any one visiting Chicago should not leave the city without visiting the General Headquarters of the I. W. W. at 148 West Madison street. Any time a person drops in he will find every one in the office very busy at work. No time is wasted. It is a pleasing contrast to the headquarters of the A. F. of L. where every one in the office considers his job a means of living easy.

I do not mention a number of locals in this report because The People already has an account of their actions, before it is known at headquarters.

Rex.—lack that scintilla of evidence necessary to prevent the court from taking it away from their consideration.

The motion for non-suit will be sustained and the defendants discharged.

At the last meeting of the City Council the last chapter in the above act was furnished by the Council allowing the bill for \$42.50 to pay the cost in the above case.

As the above fight for free speech was a joint fight on the part of the S. L. P. and the S. P., it is to be hoped that all revolutionary or Socialist papers will at least print Judge Walter S. Sullivan's decision in this case.

STOGIEMAKERS WIN!

INCREASE AVERAGING 10 PER CENT. GAINED IN WAGES.

Other Points Arranged to Employees' Satisfaction—First Preliminary Victory of I. W. W. Due to Its Principles, Officers and Locals, Increases Prestige of Organization.

Cleveland, Oct. 29.—The Stogiemakers' strike, after five weeks' duration, is over. The first preliminary victory for the Industrial Workers of the World has been scored, while on our march to the final victory, the Co-operative Commonwealth.

We gained an increase averaging ten per cent. in wages. In one shop the increase will come up to twenty per cent. All other points were arranged to our satisfaction.

We wish to state that while the Stogiemakers fought nobly in this struggle, there never was a more harmonious and better conducted strike brought to our knowledge; that all the credit is due to the Industrial Workers of the World and its principles. They, more than anything else, inspired our men. The prompt action of the general officers of the I. W. W., when they realized that our cause was right, is also to be commended.

As it is a physical impossibility to answer all communications and send receipts for monies received, the following list of receipts, published in the *Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung*, will be re-published at present. Later there will appear the receipts since received, together with the expenses incurred. We hope this will prove satisfactory, for the present:

L. Ballhaus, N. Y. \$1; L. Finn, Pittsburgh, Pa. \$1; L. Lomask, Pittsburgh, Pa. \$1; Local Union No. 9, I. W. W. Terre Haute, Ind. \$2; Latte Union No. 88, St. Louis, \$5; Forest City Industrial Union No. 139, Cleveland, O. \$5; G. Reiners, Mystic, Conn. 50c; Ladies Tailor Union No. 166, New York, \$1.25; Butchers' Union No. 164, St. Louis, \$5; Baker Confectionary Union No. 31, Louisville, Ky., \$2; Industrial Union 67, Jersey City, N. J. \$5; 10th A. D. S. L. P. N. Y. \$2.90; The Brotherhood Building No. 40 N. Y. \$5; Arndt, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$1; Wm. Taylor, Worcester, Mass. \$1; Store and Office Workers' Union No. 58, N. Y. \$5; Abe Broady, Cleveland, O. \$2.25; Local Union No. 130; Hotel & Restaurant Workers, N. Y. \$4.10; Buffalo Mixed Union, I. W. W., Buffalo, N. Y. \$2.25; Machinist Union, Jersey City, N. J. \$3.55; United Shoe Workers Local Union No. 90, St. Louis, \$2; United Silk Ribbon Weavers Union No. 176, N. Y. \$10; L. Finn, collection, Pittsburg, Pa. \$6.60; Fred Vize, Reading, Pa., 50c; Industrial Union No. 125, Denver, Col. \$10; Building Trades Union No. 95, N. Y. \$28.25; Pioneer Industrial Union No. 173, San Francisco, Cal. \$5; Butte Workingmen's Union No. 5, Butte, Mont. \$10; Industrial Union No. 9, Terre Haute, Ind. \$4; Local Union No. 152, Paterson, N. J. \$7.15; Local Union No. 55, Fall River, Mass. \$4; Industrial Union Local, Cincinnati, O. \$4.35; Industrial Union Local, New Bedford, Mass. \$5; Emil Janson, Chicago, Ill. \$1; Mrs. Emil Janson, Chicago, 25c; J. Janson, Chicago, 25c; Axel Blom, Chicago, 25c; H. Widlung, Chicago, 25c; T. Almen, Chicago, 25c; G. Lindberg, Chicago, 50c; G. Gunderson, Chicago, 25c; Karl Mobraaben, Chicago, 25c; E. Stone, Chicago, 25c; August Stjerve, Chicago, 25c; J. Bergman, Chicago, 25c; J. B. Cleveland, 50c; Branch 2, S. L. P., Jersey City, N. J. \$2; Bartenders' and Waiters' Union, Chicago, \$5; I. W. W. Local Union No. 150, Hartford, Conn. \$10; Abe Broady, Cleveland, \$1.50; Will Frank, Cleveland, \$1; Lumbermen's Union No. 140, Missoula, Mont. \$5; United Shoe Workers Local Union No. 84, St. Louis, \$4.05; Alex Muhrberg, San Pedro, Calif. \$2.50; W. Yohnke, San Pedro, Calif. \$2.50; E. Nichols, San Pedro, Calif. \$1; Local Union No. 64, I. W. W., Minneapolis, Minn. \$1.50; Local Union No. 135, Phoenix, R. B. \$5; I. W. W. Local Union No. 178 Seattle, Wash. \$11; I. W. W. Local Union No. 178 Seattle, Wash. \$11; Two members of Local No. 130, I. W. W. N. Y. \$1; I. W. W. Local Union No. 150, Detroit, Mich. \$2.50; Frank Lightfoot, Bisbee, Ariz. \$3.50; Machinist and Metal Union No. 29, Newark, N. J. \$3.71; Executive Ass. of Engineers No. 308, N. Y. \$10; Industrial Local Union No. 125, Denver, Calif. \$1; River-side Local Union No. 91, Yonkers, N.

Frank Erben
William F. Kruse
Herman Stieg
COUNCILMAN AT-LARGE
J. Henry Foerster
Rudolph Boehm
Carl Frank

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
John Fuerst
CONSTABLE
Henry L. Nuhn

THE ISSUE.

Fellow Workers:—What are the issues of this campaign? The real issue is not Boss Cox, nor any other capitalist issue, be it Democratic or Republican. Whether it be municipal, county, state or national election, the issue from your standpoint is the same. A Boss Cox reeking with political corruption may obscure the real issue of the day, for a time, but sooner or later you American workingmen will cease to be blinded by the false issues raised by the quarrels between political spoils seekers.

The issue to-day is the question of the abolition of wage slavery. From endless sources, come facts upon facts, proving beyond shadow of doubt that the necessities of the times demand a change in

the economic structure of society; plainly speaking in the manner in which society shall FEED, CLOTHE and SHELTER its members. All the beautifully rounded periods of your political orators cannot hide this fact.

THE TEST OF SLAVERY.

We lay it down as an axiom that to the extent that you are dependent upon another for your livelihood, to that extent are you a slave. To-day the overwhelming majority of our people are dependent on a small minority for every morsel of bread that they receive to stay the pangs of hunger. That overwhelming majority are economic slaves, no matter how much vaunted political freedom they have. They are WAGE SLAVES and are bound down to their condition just as hard and fast as were the chattel slaves of ante-bellum days.

ROBBERY OF THE WORKING CLASS.

The history of the working class of America is a history of legalized robbery. Wages represent the bare necessities of life. The product of the workingman may be many times what he receives as wages, but according to the laws of our present day society all above the workingman's wages belong to the employer. LEGALLY it is the employer's. Your government statistics tell us that the working class to-day receives about seventeen cents out of every dollar's worth of wealth that it turns out. Consider for a moment the vast productive ability of the American working class; you will then no longer marvel at the fact that we have kings of finance and of industry who make the Kings of aristocratic Europe look like cheap imitations.

THE CANDIDATES:

STATE TICKET:
GOVERNOR
John E. Steiger
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
John R. Fraser
JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT
Max Eisenberg
ATTORNEY GENERAL
James Mathews
TREASURER OF STATE
Peter Faber
MEM. BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS
Otto Steinhoff

COUNTY TICKET:

STATE SENATOR
James Rugg
Paul Dinger
Richard Koeppl
Edward Polster
STATE REPRESENTATIVE
Charles Nielson
Joseph Reiman
Frederick Brown
Andrew Gessner
Edward Hauser
Louis Wettstein
Leopold Haug
H. M. Hassfurther
William Messenger
Elmer Malmsten
COUNTY PROSECUTOR
George Blickendorfer
PROBATE JUDGE (long term)
John D. Weinstein
PROBATE JUDGE (short term)
Brower G. Margeson
INSOLVENCY JUDGE
Gustav Duerr
COUNTY CLERK
Peter C. Christiansen
COUNTY TREASURER
Herman Alzuhn
COUNTY COMMISSIONER
Harry Bratbird
COUNTY SURVEYOR
John Heidenreich

CITY TICKET:

MAYOR
John D. Goerke
PRESIDENT OF COUNCIL
John Kircher
CITY SOLICITOR
Bert Rugg
CITY TREASURER
John Eiben
MEM. BOARD PUBLIC SERVICE
Frank Erben
William F. Kruse
Herman Stieg
COUNCILMAN AT-LARGE
J. Henry Foerster
Rudolph Boehm
Carl Frank

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

John Fuerst

CONSTITUTE

Henry L. Nuhn

THE ISSUE.

VITAL TO SECTION MILWAUKEE

Section Milwaukee will hold a meeting of vital importance Saturday evening, November 4, at their headquarters, corner Third and Prairie streets. Every member is urgently requested to attend.

THE MOVEMENT ABROAD

THE GERMAN STRIKE—FREE SHAVES TO-MORROW—SWEDISH VICTORIES—SPAIN, ITALY AND RUSSIA.

(By Angele Roussel, in the Paris, France, Socialist.)

GERMANY.

The bosses have rejected the demands of the electrical workers, 33,000 workers were threatened with lock-out. They demanded merely a reasonable increase of pay, from 30 cents an hour to 33. The Vorwärts addresses a pressing appeal to the Party, asking it to make plain to those who are trying to starve the men into submission, that the latter are not alone, but have the whole organized proletariat behind them. Lists are being circulated and meetings called all over Germany for the purpose of raising the necessary funds.

The suit brought against the Socialist editor of the *Swabische Tagewacht* as the author of an article considered harmful to the king of Saxony, has ended in the acquittal of the accused, who had in reality only reproduced an article which appeared in several other papers. The state paid the costs. The jury, it appears, were not long in agreeing on their verdict. They would probably have had to think much longer to find a falsehood capable of taking the place of the truthful decision they made.

AUSTRIA.

The struggle carried on by the Socialists to win universal suffrage so thoroughly frightened the Nationalists of this country, that they lost all reason, and accused the former of having sold out to the government, and of being hired by the police. "This is not the first time," wrote the Austrian correspondent of the *Avanti*, "nor is Hungary the first country where the bourgeois press has accused the Socialists of working for the government, when our Party has succeeded in pushing to the wall some bourgeois faction . . . Already in Italy, the leaders of the former labor party were accused by certain Democrats of being agents in the government service, simply because they were striving to arouse the proletariat to class consciousness . . . The bourgeoisie has always declared inopportune any attempt of the Socialists to demand the recognition of any of their rights, imitating the motto of the celebrated barber:

"Free Shaves To-morrow."

SPAIN.

Echoes of the legislative elections: at Lazar where the majority of laborers work out of town, the Socialist ticket received 14 votes; at Fuentelivendo, where there is no Socialist organization, 10 votes; at Peñas de San Pedro, against all the bourgeois factions, 114 votes; at Yativa, the anarchists voted for the bourgeois candidates.

SWEDEN.

The election for the lower house of the Riksdag gave the Party 10 new seats in that body, which, with the four they already had, gives them 14. If one takes into account the difficulty the metal workers had in meeting the property qualification necessary to acquire the right to vote, it may well be said that these 10 seats thus won, are ten victories for organized labor, ten victories richly

THE BLOOD OF THE WORKER

UNDER CAPITALISM, LITERALLY COINED INTO PROFITS FOR THE MASTERS.

(By F. S. C. B., in the October Edinburgh, Scotland, "Socialist.")

According to textbooks on Physiology, the red corpuscle is a tiny disc 1-3200 of an inch in diameter and 1-12000 of an inch thick. Millions float in the blood of a man, and when he is in health they whirl through the arteries, carrying oxygen to all the tissues. By wear and tear, of course, they perish in thousands, especially when their fount of life—the air in the lungs—is poisoned as is the air of our great cities.

At the blast of the whistle the worker marches off in the morning to his toil. He takes his tools and his materials and fashions with them the articles he was set to fashion while under the continuous exertion the tiny divers work and fade and perish in ashes. They have been recreated and augmented by the life processes during the period of sleep, but now what was living blood and tissue has crumbled into useless waste matter. And the vitality of the brave red discs has been given up to that which the worker wrought upon. His life is invested in his product, which, when complete, he hands over to the Master. But that could only be if Maud's father was a Master—if many workers gave up to him millions of the unconscious energy-bearers of their blood.

The fatuous passion of Richard Feverel was one manifestation of the surplus life, called surplus value, stolen out of the body of the Worker by a Master. How the wise men spring up when the Master calls upon them!

carry his sons to college and teach them when they are there. The well-grown sons and daughters of the Master gather round him at festive seasons. The battered ones see before them on their Master's board the flesh of animals variously prepared. They verily believe it is the flesh of oxen and sheep that gratifies them in the tasting, and the juice of the grape that makes them laugh exuberantly when the lights are lit and weep affectionately as midnight on the pater's shoulder.

How thin a disguise can be sufficient when the eyes have bent! Sure it was nothing but the flesh of the worker which he handed over to the Master that they ate, and his blood that they drank and laughed and wept over. Their well-tamed sages man sing their fine passions to them and dwell upon its overfed subtleties.

"Maud has a garden of roses,
And lillies fair on the lawn."

But that could only be if Maud's father was a Master—if many workers gave up to him millions of the unconscious energy-bearers of their blood.

The fatuous passion of Richard Feverel was one manifestation of the surplus life, called surplus value, stolen out of the body of the Worker by a Master.

How the wise men spring up when the Master calls upon them!

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER

False Notions of Things Lead to the Enslavement of the Worker.

merited, because of the dearness of their achievement.

ITALY.

The Socialist Alderman Fabbri has addressed a remonstrance to the mayor of Turin on the grave matter of the sea-damaged bread distributed to the poor of that city. Bourgeois charity balks at nothing; it doesn't even hesitate at spoiled bread!

The Italian Federation of Glass Workers, which is only of recent formation and which originated in a strike, reports the happy results of co-operation among the members of their trade. Besides their three branch buildings at Vietri sul Mare, Imola, and Sesto Calende, the Federation has established homes for its members, secular schools and other institutions. In the last year, more than a million francs were paid into the treasury. They voted 500 francs to the earthquake sufferers at Grammichele, and 300 to those of Calabria. It gives without saying that all means, legal and other, have been put in operation to check the Federation's growth, but in vain.

The police magistrates caused to be placed under arrest last week several Socialist comrades, suspected of being organizers for the anti-militarists.

A provincial congress of Socialist aldermen at which 39 delegates, representing 26 communities and some 250 alderman attend, was held on October 14 in Mantova.

RUSSIA.

The conflict, merely the echoes of which reach us, has lost none of its intensity, in spite of the advance made by the government in the form of promises of eventual concessions. The occurrence of October 13 at Armavir, a little town in the Caucasus, is a fresh proof. A joint strike of laborers and warehouse employes took the turn of an entirely peaceful demonstration. The next day the strikers were passing through the streets of the little village in a body, when the officer in command of the Cossacks, enraged at some words passed in his presence, ordered an attack, in which one man was killed and many wounded. On the day when the funeral of the victim was held, a considerable crowd marched in the procession, composed of lawyers, doctors, public instructors, and students, besides the friends of the murdered man. A black banner of mourning was displayed in the street, and at the cemetery a red banner, both bearing the inscriptions "Down with tyranny!" "Down with autocracy!" The wreath presented by the gathering of lawyers bore the words "To the innocent victim of arbitrary power! Shame on his murderers!" The workingmen had reserved the right of speaking first, and having addressed the throng "in a manner somewhat too excited, and on a dangerous topic" the intellectuals became frightened, and thought it more prudent to take themselves off. The demonstration was quiet throughout.

This affair is only an example chosen from among a thousand, showing the determination and the depth of the revolutionary movement. The movement must come out victorious; doubt on that score is no longer permissible.

The election for the lower house of the Riksdag gave the Party 10 new seats in that body, which, with the four they already had, gives them 14. If one takes into account the difficulty the metal workers had in meeting the property qualification necessary to acquire the right to vote, it may well be said that these 10 seats thus won, are ten victories for organized labor, ten victories richly

LONDON LETTER

THE BELFAST CAMPAIGN AND L. R. C. MUDDLE.

London, Oct. 15.—You may have seen from the British bogus papers of the fix that the Labor Representative Committee are in over the Belfast election. You know that the L. R. C. glories in the fact that it has no program. Its candidates are pledged to run as "Labor" candidates—without the name of any political party—to support labor legislation (i. e., legislation to replace the pure and simple unions in a financially and legally stable position) and to act together in parliament (on "labor" questions) as a distinct labor group. Further they are not allowed to appear on the platform of any candidate without the L. R. C.'s permission. Apart from that they may run on any program they like and their programs are a beautifully diverse collection—being arranged in each case to suit the local opinions and circumstances of the particular parliamentary constituency.

This last contest was the first occasion on which the L. R. C. had interfered in Irish politics. The place was Belfast—a big shipbuilding port and the largest town in Ulster. This Walker, whom the L. R. C. chose as their candidate whether affiliated to the Orangemen or not, had to comply with their prejudices to the extent of calling himself a unionist (in the political sense), that is to say, as opposed, (as all Orangemen are) to Home Rule. Now the great bulk of what are called progressive politicians take Home Rule as an axiom. Consequently there has been a big racket over this Belfast business. "Feeling Pete" has remembered his suppressed Irish nationality at last and has come forth with a flourish of his shillelagh and demanded an explanation. He has got it. He was told that the L. R. C. had no program; that they have an open mind on Home Rule; that Walker said he was a unionist as expressing his opinion on a certain political question and not to denote membership of the Unionist party. You see he called himself a unionist, with a small letter. If he had called himself a Unionist, that would have meant that he was a member of the Unionist party; it would have involved a breach of the L. R. C. rule as I have referred and then they would have dropped him. You see the delicate distinction, of course. This affair will do the L. R. C. a lot of harm in all the towns where there is a large Irish population.

The Irish nationalists of late have shown a strong tendency to support the L. R. C., not only out of love for labor or for fakirs, but for temporary considerations of political expediency. A strong section of the Liberal party led by Rosebery is sick of Home Rule and wants to drop it. They see no prospect of getting the bill through unless they are Protestants and the natives, Catholics, the question of religion came to be regarded as the ground of quarrel. Indeed, it is the only point of difference that remains, and upon it is concentrated the whole legacy of hatred and bitterness arising from the usurpation—the hatred of the dispossessed Catholic Celts driven to starve on the barren wastes that the incomers wouldn't have, towards those who had robbed them of their homes—and the hatred of the English and Scotch immigrants hemmed in on all sides by Irishmen, living in daily terror of massacre and a general up-

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THE COMING LABOR UNION

[By Eugene V. Debs in Denver "Miners' Magazine," October 26.]

The opponents of the Industrial Workers, numerous, varied and powerful though they be, will find themselves baffled in every attempt they make to stem the tide of new industrial organization.

These opponents, strange as it may seem, embrace, besides the capitalist class and their "labor lieutenants," Socialists who profess to favor industrial unionism and trades unionists who profess to be class-conscious workingmen! An anomalous situation, indeed!

The only national labor union that recognizes the class struggle, the Industrial Workers of the World, is opposed, and the American Federation of Labor, whose leaders deny the class struggle, is supported by men who call themselves Socialists and class conscious workingmen.

But in spite of all this the Industrial Workers is the coming labor union in the United States and all the powers of capitalism and all the resources of its emissaries cannot prevent it.

The conditions are mature for it and the working class will embrace it and stand by it as they learn to comprehend its meaning and grasp its mission.

Three years ago when the Western Federation of Miners and the American Labor Union, in national convention assembled, in Denver, struck the new trail of class-consciousness and declared in favor of independent political action along working class lines, the very thing Socialists had been clamoring for, the press of the Socialist party almost solidly, instead of cheering the new departure and encouraging and supporting the movement, treated the matter coldly, or damned it with faint praise.

These papers felt themselves committed to the American Federation of Labor and feared to offend the anti-Socialist organization.

Upon no other ground is such opposition to Socialist action by Socialist papers conceivable.

When the Industrial Workers of the World was recently organized at Chicago the same Socialist papers fought the movement openly, or, what revealed the same antagonistic attitude, remained silent.

These Socialist papers, smiling patronizingly upon the American Federation of Labor which repudiates and despises them, and frowning scornfully upon the Industrial Workers of the World, a truly class-conscious organization, have committed a grave mistake and appearances indicate they are beginning to realize it. The open opposition has died out and silence has taken its place. They have evidently heard from the tank and file. In any event it may be well for them to know that De Leon's "Weekly People" is getting a harvest of new subscribers, including many members of our party, because of his espousal of the Industrial Workers.

That Socialists can still find it consistent to remain in the American Federation of Labor in the light of its fixed pro-capitalist policy is, I confess, incomprehensible to me.

Why do they not apply their peculiar logic to the political situation? The Republican and Democratic parties both consist mainly of workingmen. Why not turn them into the working class parties? The workingmen have a majority in both—why organize a Socialist party?

The workingman who reasons in that way and attends Republican or Democratic conventions as a delegate is by Socialists set down as ignoramus or fakir, and yet that's precisely the attitude of certain Socialists with reference to the old anti-labor federation and the new working class union.

The American Federation of Labor, which is simply an attempt to harmonize pure and simple trade unions that were built up on tools long since discarded and on principles long out of date, is the enemy of working class solidarity. It is in control of the capitalist class. The Civic Federation and its personnel is sufficient proof of this fact.

It leers at the class struggle.

Professing to oppose independent political action by the working class and even forbidding the discussion of political questions, it connives with the political hucksters of capitalist parties in consideration of beggarly "hand-outs" for its henchmen.

This aggregation of one time labor organizations have veered about and are now thoroughly reactionary, and every inch of genuine working class progress from this time forward will have to be made in spite of them.

Would but Socialists remain away from the national convention of this alleged federation the jurisdictional lightnings would then have full play and soon strike and sever the flimsy bonds that hold the old antiquated unions to-

gether. The few Socialists serve the federation leaders in the valuable role of lightning rods to attract and divert the bolts of disintegration.

These Socialist comrades are on a cold trail. Their misguided zeal is worthy of a better cause. There was a time when their efforts bore fruit, but that day is passed. They might as well spend their time, as Thomas Paine put it, "administering medicine to a corpse." The role they are now in at the federation convention is almost pathetic. Even the applause in the gallery is dying out. They are in truth laughing stock—the footballs of two by four fakirs that serve the capitalist class for their stereotyped dispatch reporting the annual kicking out of Socialism by the American Federation of Labor.

When the moon turns into green cheese will these Socialists succeed in converting the American Federation of Labor, honey-combed with capitalistic influences, into a revolutionary working class organization.

But in the meantime they are extremely valuable to the federation leaders, who would undoubtedly seriously regret to be deprived of their services.

The opposition to the Industrial Workers inspired by personal hatred for Daniel De Leon and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance is puerile, to say the least. With all that has been said about the latter it has never been charged with being a capitalist annex and as for De Leon personally he is not an issue to be considered when choosing between a bona-fide labor union organized for the benefit of the working class and a bogus labor organization defended by every capitalist paper and supported by every capitalist politician in the land.

De Leon is sound on the question of trade unionism and to that extent, whether I like him or not personally, I am with him.

My personal likes or dislikes are secondary to my allegiance to the working class.

The choice is between the A. F. of L. and capitalism on one side and the Industrial Workers of the World and Socialism on the other.

The A. F. of L. is for the wages system; the Industrial Workers of the World for its abolition.

How can a Socialist hesitate in his choice at instant?

The A. F. of L. keeps the working class divided into trades which have ceased to exist; the Industrial Workers unites them into one compact militant body.

Which of these truly expresses the present industrial situation and which actually stands for working class solidarity?

As a member of both the Industrial Workers and the Socialist party I want to see one class-conscious labor union on the industrial field and one class-conscious labor party on the political field, each the counterpart of the other, and both working together in harmonious co-operation to overthrow the capitalist system and emancipate the workers from wage slavery.

The Industrial Workers has made a sound beginning and at its next convention the work will be rounded out and the organization fairly started on its mission of proletarian emancipation.

The time has come to strike out boldly and cut loose from all associations that are not with and for the revolutionary program of the working class. ANY PROFESSED LABOR ORGANIZATION THAT DOES NOT RECOGNIZE THE CLASS STRUGGLE AND STAND SQUARELY ON THE RIGHT SIDE OF IT FORFEITS ALL CLAIM TO THE RESPECT OF INTELLIGENT WORKINGMEN; AND TO REMAIN WITH IT IS NOT TO HELP THE UNION GET RIGHT, BUT TO RISK PERSONAL CONTAMINATION.

The way to serve the working class through the A. F. of L. is to get out of it and leave the capitalist class and their henchmen in undisputed control.

The paramount question is the labor movement and working class victory.

All other things—parties and unions included—are secondary.

Therefore, organization, economic and political, along class lines. Any organization that attempts to obscure these lines damns itself.

The Industrial Workers is right. It has come at the right time and it will fight its way to the front! It is asking no favors of capitalism and granting none; it is pandering to no organization and no man or set of men to carry favors; it stands squarely on the class struggle, defiantly challenging the capitalist class, relying only upon the awakening working class to rally to its standard and carry it to victory.

The New York Labor News Company

is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party and publishes nothing but sound Socialist literature.

BEATEN TO A STANDSTILL.

Principles and Condensed Argument Upon Which the Volkszeitung Corporation's Attempt to Deprise the Socialist Labor Party of Its Name Was Knocked Out.

"The issue presented by the former Social Democratic party after it assumed the name of "Socialist" is an anomalous one."

"The statute is clear that no 'independent body' can take the name of a 'political party.'

"But this is not the issue involved."

"Here we have a political body that polled the necessary 10,000 votes and became a 'political party' under a name that the highest court of the State has just ordered that party to drop on the ground that it was a fraudulent name. Thereupon that body now attempts to utilize its status as a 'political party' by assuming a name—Socialist—that is part, the first part, of the name of a present independent party in existence long before it—the Socialist Labor Party.

"A 'political party' can prevent an 'independent body' from assuming its name. If the former Social Democratic party is sustained in the contention that it is a 'political party,' despite the Court of Appeals having decided that its vote was obtained by a fraudulent name; if it is allowed to assume the name 'Socialist' party on the strength of its having become a 'political party' under another name, AND IF IT IS SUSTAINED IN THE ATTEMPT TO DEPRIVE THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF ITS NAME by virtue of the right of a 'political party' to keep 'independent bodies' from taking its or any part of its name, then the status which the said Social Democratic party would have acquired under an illegitimate name would enable it to accomplish, by crooked methods, what it could not otherwise have done by straight methods. The former Social Democratic party could never have acquired the status of a 'political party' under the name 'Socialist party.' It could not have acquired that status because it had to start as an 'independent body,' and as such it would have been barred from assuming the name of 'Socialist' by reason of there being in continuous existence, since 1880, a party of the name 'Socialist Labor Party.'

The priority of continuous existence of the Socialist Labor Party, then and down to last year a 'political party,' would have prevented the former Social Democratic party from assuming at that time the name 'Socialist.' It would have had to acquire the status of a political party under some other name. Can it be supposed that the statute contemplates giving a political body the right to drop its old name and assume a new one to the injury of another political body in existence and long in existence? Can it be supposed that the statute contemplates such a performance even in the case when, as in this instance, a right-giving status would have been acquired under a name pronounced fraudulent by the Court of Appeals? Such a construction of the statute is ridiculous.

"The impropriety of conceding to the former Social Democratic party the status of a 'political party' so as to assume the name of 'Socialist' and thereby and by virtue of its illegitimately acquired status as a 'political party,' TO BE GIVEN THE RIGHT TO INTERFERE WITH THE NAME OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY would be all the more crass seeing, first, that the Socialist Labor Party can at the very worst, only technically be said to be an 'independent body'; it is not a sporadic party; it was in existence before the said Social Democratic party sprang up; it was in existence before the present statute was enacted; and, since the statute, it has been regularly on the ballot every year, without a single exception, in state, municipal and national elections; and, secondly, seeing that the reason upon which the Court of Appeals suggested to the said party that it assume the name of 'Socialist' was the false impression that there was no political body of long standing named the Socialist Labor Party, and the further false impression conveyed to the Court by the said Social Democratic party that its name was 'Socialist party' elsewhere throughout the land. This is false; in Minnesota its name is Public Ownership party and in Wisconsin it is Social Democratic party.

"Finally, the course adopted by the said Social Democratic party—first, to require political status under a fraudulent name; thereupon to seek to turn the status so acquired as a reason to assume part of the name of another party; and then to predicate upon this last usurpation a ground upon which to deprive the party, whose name it then tried to take, from using its own name—such a course is too slimly tortuous to be countenanced. It deserves condemnation only."

The People is a good broom to brush

the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY'S CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR OF BUFFALO.

Fellow Workingmen:—There is no time for courtesies. We will leave all the hand shaking and compliments to the gentlemen of the Republican and Democratic parties. Those things are part of their business.

As a member of the working class and a candidate of the working class party, I bring to your notice some facts in the belief that you will, being practical men, carry your investigations further into social and political condition, and that this study will result in political action in the interest of the working class. These same facts have been presented to you before by the Socialist Labor Party, and while victory has not yet perchured upon our banner, the trump cards are in our hands to be played in due time.

The leaven is working in the minds of millions of working men. Reduced wages and increased price of living are telling their tale. Day after day jobs are getting scarcer, and when one is obtained the labor is increasing. The chances of steady employment are at a low ebb. Lay off are the order of the day. While, on the one hand, the wealth of the nation is increasing a thousandfold by means of improved machinery and methods, enabling the owners, the capitalists, to rise from mere millionaires into the control of billions, yet, on the other hand, the producers of that wealth are being rapidly depressed into a hell of poverty and misery that makes the luxury of their masters stand out before them as a bitter mockery. This land, once our fathers' and believed by them to be the heritage of us their children, with all its natural wealth of mine and forest, field and quarry, has been expropriated by a few who, more powerful than the Fendal baron of old, hold the toiling millions of the nation in a slavery which makes the "right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" a ghastly farce. Worse still than this, those things solely the fruit of our toil and inventive genius: the factories, machinery, railways, all the means of producing and distributing wealth, have been plundered from us, the working class, and to-day lie concentrated into giant pools or trusts, and that we may keep the breath in our carcasses, we must go to these bread lords humbly begging for a chance to work. The rearing of stately mansions for the masters on the one hand and the herding of the workers into filthy tenement dens on the other; the throwing into unemployment of skilled workers through the introduction of highly improved machinery, and the increased slavery of our women and children, while we, the fathers, husbands, and brothers, starve in idleness, these evils and hosts of others that are eating the heart out of the working class, are the atoms of yeast that are fermenting in the minds of the millions of toilers of the land, forming a tidal wave of discontent which must sooner or later sweep the little coterie of plutocrats known as the capitalist class from the backs of the useful producers, the working class. The hopes and aims of the Socialist Labor Party are built upon the material interests and the manhood of American workingmen.

This, workingmen, is the issue of the party of our class in this municipal and in every other election, whether State or national. We have no reform save to spread upon the bleeding ulcers of capitalist society. No good thing can come to us, the working class, until we have seized the complete powers of government to back up and enforce the material interests of ourselves, our women and children. The rampant graft and corruption of the Republican and Democratic representatives of the capitalist class in every office from the highest to the lowest has proven their moral incapacity to govern. The fact that, while we, the workers, have solved the problem of supplying all the wants of society, the ruling capitalist class have not and cannot solve the problem of feeding and clothing the producers, stands out conspicuously. In the midst of plenty thousands starve. As regularly as the tides, great industrial panics occur with appalling results to the working class. These facts prove the capitalist class totally unfit to manage the industries which we alone operate.

John Rockefeller tells us (and he ought to know, his class is bringing it to pass) that in 1907 or 1908, an industrial depression will be upon us, such as the world has never known, then, says he, the government should provide work upon the public roads for the millions of toilers thrown out of employment. Will the capitalist government do this for us workingmen? Yes, we shall be on the public roads as in the past, as tramps and paupers. Because we have worked too hard—produced too much—therefore we must starve. Have you voted for this workingmen? Then realize your suicide—your treason to your class, and line up on election day under the Arm and Hammer in the Socialist Labor Party.

VOTE AS YOU STRIKE—FOR LABOR! Back up your might on the industrial field by your ballot, by placing the State powers, the courts and their injunctions, the police and their clubs, the militia and their rifles, in the hands of your own class instead of in the hands of your enemy, to be used against you.

Yet this is not enough. Back up your ballot with your strike. The ballot in our hands is a toy which the masters allow us to use so long as we use it for them. A solid union of the working class upon the industrial field is necessary before unity is effective or can be accomplished on the political field.

A solid union of the working class and the political party which for fifteen years has battled unflinchingly and uncompromisingly for our class—the Socialist Labor Party.

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While, perhaps, everyone cannot do as well as these men have done, yet everyone can do something, and it is concerted steady effort that counts.

The Daily People should have a wider circulation, all over the country. We are improving it right along; and comrades who would be abreast of events as they take place should read the Daily edition. You can get it three months for one dollar.

We have a couple of complaints to make. Sections have been asked to report names and addresses of agents for the Weekly People. A half dozen have done so. We wish to have the list accurate and trust those who have not done so will respond with agents' names the coming week.

The next complaint is an old timer. Some comrades persist in mixing up all kinds of business on one sheet of paper. If you have business with the various departments here it is all right to send the money in one money order, but put the different business items on separate sheets of paper.

We are sending to Sections copies of Weekly People mailing list. Look after the expiring subs and send in new ones.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

As the campaign draws to a close orders for purely election time literature fall off. During the week ending October 28, Section New York County took 10,000 leaflets and Section Richmond County, 2,000. The Cleveland Labor News Company ordered 2,000 of the De Leon leaflet. Paul Vetter, of Youngstown, Ohio, took one dollar's worth of leaflets.

Pamphlet orders were as follows: Passaic County, N. J., fifty "Burning Question" in Jewish; B. H. Williams, General Organizer, \$8.50 worth of assorted pamphlets; Section Tacoma, Wash., 100 pamphlets, and Section Newport News, Va., 100 of the Buzz Saw series. Section Boston took ten "Value, Price and Profit"; R. Clausen, Somers, Mont., sent for pamphlets to the value of \$1.25.

Cloth-bound books: H. A. Santee, seven of the Sue stories; J. S. Weinberg, one "Capital"; W. Bonstain, "Woman," by Bebel; F. A. Uhl, one "Wage, Labor and Capital," and two "Ideal City."

Don't overlook the importance of the Sue books as a means toward self-education on the history of the race they are invaluable. Four of the Sue series are in print, others are in manuscript and it depends on you how soon they can be gotten out.

"The Paris Commune, 1871," by Lissagaray, a cloth-bound book of 500 pages, which we sell for fifty cents. It is well worth reading.

De Leon's address on the "Preamble of the Industrial Workers" is ready in pamphlet form. It is a book of fifty pages for five cents a copy. In this address De Leon has expounded most clearly and logically the principles of Industrial Unionism. This book should be widely circulated.

We have left a very important item to the last. Statements of accounts due have been sent out to organizations in arrears, and we ask that immediate action be taken upon them.

WEEKLY PEOPLE

P. O. Box 1576 Tel. 129 Franklin.

Published Every Saturday by the Socialist Labor Party.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York postoffice, July 13, 1900.

To the limitations of this office, sendents are requested to keep a copy of their articles, and not to expect them to be returned. Consequently, no stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1883.....	2,058
In 1892.....	21,157
In 1896.....	36,584
In 1900.....	34,191
In 1904.....	34,172

Hear a word, a word in season,
For the day is drawing nigh,
When the Cause may call upon us,
Some to live and some to die!
He that dies shall not die lonely,
Many friends have gone before,
He that lives shall bear no burden
Greater than the load they bore.

William Morris.

BEATEN TO A STANDSTILL.

The name of the Socialist Labor Party will appear on the ballot this year, and it is safe for all future time. The Volkszeitung Corporation's party has been beaten to a standstill; its tortuous scheme to deprive the S. L. P. of its full name is foiled; and all the Timboocoo jollifications that it started and that its Timboocoo parrots repeated, concerning the finish of the S. L. P. on the ballot, have run into water.

As has been explained before in these columns, the S. L. P. cares not a rap under what name the A. F. of L. Volkszeitung Corporation's party sinks into its grave. When upon the inconsequential decision of the Board of Elections in this city the Volkszeitung Corporation dropped its mask, refused the flag of truce held out to it by the attorney of the S. L. P., started proceedings before the Secretary of State to deprive the S. L. P. of its name, and, counting its chickens before they were hatched, announced its certain victory, the S. L. P. promptly met war with war, and in short order knocked out the pretensions of the Timboocooers. The Secretary of State's decision now stands confirmed by order of the Supreme Court. The S. L. P. is now safely entrenched against any further attempt at monkeying with its name. Elsewhere in this issue will be found the principles and condensed argument upon which the Socialist Labor Party successfully resisted and overthrew the latest intrigue of the A. F. of L. interests centered in the Volkszeitung Corporation.

DANGER AHEAD FOR RUSSIA.

The titanic struggle of the masses of Russia against the autocracy of Czarism has, if the despatches report truly, entered upon a stage fraught with danger for the aspirations of humanity that the Revolution is uttering. The danger in this instance does not arise from the mere clumsiness of the "general strike" as a weapon. The "general strike" starts from the premises that the machinery of production, together with all the rest of the wealth of the land, the stored food stuffs included, are the rightful property of the present possessors; the "general strike" cannot, accordingly, nor does it aim at aught but better conditions. Proceeding from such false premises, the "general strike" ever gives the lie to the revolutionary aspirations that underlie it. It can only aim at a composition, at a compromise. As a weapon of the Social Revolution, the "general strike" is, accordingly, a clumsy weapon. The weapon of the Social Revolution is not the "general strike", but the "general lock-out" of the capitalist or usurping class. The weapon of the "general lock-out" proceeds from the correct premises that the land and the fullness thereof are Labor's, and, so proceeding, it starts with possession. It thus safeguards the Revolution against being starved out. For the wickling of this weapon, however, only such organization will stand as the Industrial Workers of the World, the old International, contemplates. Such organization does not spring up in a day. Besides being the work of laborious organizing efforts, it is the matured means for the attaining of matured purposes. The immature purpose—the emancipation of the Working Class—lies and ever lay latent in the "general strike." The latter weapon being inadequate for the reasons above set forth, it has ever disappointed extreme expectations. Nevertheless, it serves the purpose of enlightening by pointing out both its own imperfections and the broader aims of the Movement from which it springs, it is furthermore useful in that it may gain something. It is this latest possibility of the "general strike," now at its acme in Russia, and whose immediate aim is the abolition of political autocracy, that is in danger, if the despatches report truly.

"We need not multiply examples. You call yourself a Socialist. We believe you; aye, we know you are! By these tokens we are Socialists also. Does it behove Socialists to present the unseemly spectacle of disharmony among themselves? Is it not more becoming for us to present a united front to the common enemy, those unspeakable imperialists, that weed-like stubbornly uneradicable Socialist Labor Party, that presumes to maintain that the workingman is not plundered by taxation but is plundered in the shop; that denies that municipalization will be of any benefit to the working class; that vilely asserts municipal issues are only 'politicians' tricks'; and that, logically enough from their unpractical premises, makes the life of the A. F. of L. leaders a burden by giving its aid to such monstrous concoctions as the I. W. W.? Should you not rather throw the weight of your mighty intellect jointly with us against that S. L. P. that we all hate with the hatred of all sane, safe, practical and possibilist Socialists?

"Illustrous Sir, in your recent and distant Minnesota home you surely had

chersky, an arch reactionist and obscurantist, and even Gen. Trepoff, the blood-thirsty executioner of and improver upon Czaristic orders, are joining the Revolution. Whenever the Merscherskys and the Trepoffs join a Revolution the Revolution is in danger. Vainly will Watt Tyler and his lieutenants have expired on the gallows if the lesson, that their experience was meant to teach in history, is lost to our own generation. When the uprising of the poor, led by Tyler, waxed to a menace, Richard II., the representative of the privileged class that Tyler's Movement had risen against, rode out to meet the insurgents, gave them the glad hand, joined them, offered himself to be their leader, and, being fatuously accepted, led them to the gallows. When the Merscherskys and Trepoffs become revolutionists, it is time for the Revolution to be on the alert. Whatever there may be to be won in a revolution can only be endangered by the admission of such allies.

Will the Revolution of Russia have acquired the wisdom necessary for its protection at this hour of danger? or will it prove itself fatuous enough to allow itself to be Watt-Tylered?

A JOINT ANSWER.

The Hon. Algernon Rosrucius Lee, the employee and Mayoral candidate of the Volkszeitung Corporation, having challenged the Hons. Wm. M. Ivins, Geo. B. McClellan and Wm. Randolph Hearst, the candidates of the Republican, Democratic and Municipal Ownership parties, respectively, to a public debate, the three latter gentlemen are reported to have met, conferred upon the challenge, and agreed to forward a joint answer to the challenger. The joint answer is as follows:

"Mr. A. R. Lee,
"Illustrous Sir:

"Not slight was our surprise at the news you conveyed to us that you also are running for Mayor. Our strenuous campaign activity must have caused the fact to escape us. Nevertheless, great as was our surprise therat, it was still greater when, upon ascertaining the principles of your employer and nominator, the Volkszeitung Corporation, we see you strike a posture of hostility towards us. Why should this be thus?

"The Volkszeitung Corporation holds, and maintains with praiseworthy zeal, that the workingman pays taxes—So do we; emphatically so. We may not be quite ready to accept that, since the Spanish War, the workingman's taxes have been increased at the rate of \$100 for each member of his family, as the Corporation's statistician, Herr Alexander Jonas, pretends. But that is a matter of detail upon which we should not split. Upon the principal fact we are agreed: the workingmen pay taxes.

"The Volkszeitung Corporation holds that progress must be made by palliatives, and its municipal platform declares in favor of gradual municipalization—So do we; precisely so. Moreover, seeing that the workingmen pay taxes, and seeing that, in the measure that municipal franchises are municipalized, the burden of taxation is lighted from the shoulders of the taxpayer, we, the undersigned trio, are, at least on these two heads, fully in accord with both the methods and the aims of the Corporation, and the Corporation is in accord with us.

"Nor are the vital points on which we fraternize exhausted by these two leading heads. We fraternize on many other, indeed, on all vital points. For instance, on the point of Trades Unionism. The Corporation holds that to 'bore from without' the A. F. of L. is mortal sin, and it holds that those who do so, especially if they 'raise the lid' from the A. F. of L. pot, more especially if they organize what they call 'class-conscious' Unions, are 'scabs,' 'DeLeonite disrupters' and should be thrown upon the streets to starve.—Need we assure you, illustrious Sir, that them are our sentiments to a T?

"We need not multiply examples. You call yourself a Socialist. We believe you; aye, we know you are! By these tokens we are Socialists also. Does it behove Socialists to present the unseemly spectacle of disharmony among themselves? Is it not more becoming for us to present a united front to the common enemy, those unspeakable imperialists, that weed-like stubbornly uneradicable Socialist Labor Party, that presumes to maintain that the workingman is not plundered by taxation but is plundered in the shop; that denies that municipalization will be of any benefit to the working class; that vilely asserts municipal issues are only 'politicians' tricks'; and that, logically enough from their unpractical premises, makes the life of the A. F. of L. leaders a burden by giving its aid to such monstrous concoctions as the I. W. W.? Should you not rather throw the weight of your mighty intellect jointly with us against that S. L. P. that we all hate with the hatred of all sane, safe, practical and possibilist Socialists?

"Illustrous Sir, in your recent and distant Minnesota home you surely had

no opportunity, and you have been too short a resident here to be informed upon the calumnies that are ripe in our city. We desire to save the spotless character that you brought with you from the land of Minnehaha. Evil tongues have it that the Volkszeitung Corporation is in politics for business only—some call it "peasiness"—and that it set up its political party only as a tender to secure advertisements, which the Impossibilism of the S. L. P. interfered with. We know this is foul calumny. But do you realize that your consenting to figure as the Corporation's candidate will give a color to the further calumny that you, the Corporation's employee, are but a stool-pigeon for the Corporation's business? If you had a ghost of a show to be elected the matter might look otherwise; as things are, a strong color is given to the stool-pigeon roost.

"In view of all this, illustrious Sir, and anxiously wishing to say to you the triple mortification of losing your character, of cutting a ridiculous figure at the polls, and, above all, of injuring the cause that all of us safe, sane, practical and possibilist Socialists have at heart—in view of all this we, the undersigned trio, have agreed to propose to you, jointly with your running mate, the Hon. Morris Braun, that you come over to us. We promise you a hospitable reception. You have said yourself that we are honest; as to Mr. Morris Braun, we can assure him that he will find in our camp many a friend who esteems him highly, having more than once weighed and never found him wanting—ever finding him safe, sane, possible, above all practical.

"As an evidence of the harmonious feelings, which, despite outward appearances, bind us, the undersigned trio, together, we have agreed among ourselves that if you and Mr. Morris Braun accept our proposition, we shall not wrangle about your possession, but will tussle pennies for you."

The above joint answer, the tapped wires say, has been signed and sealed by the Hons. Ivins, McClellan and Hearst and been delivered to the Hon. Algernon Rosrucius Lee.

SENSE AND NONSENSE OF LAW SONISM.

In his open letter to John A. McCall, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, Thomas W. Lawson enumerates the soundreliams of the Presidents and Directors of the big life insurance companies, and proceeds to say:

"I knew when I began my story that the big life insurance companies were in the hands of grafters and thieves, JUST AS ARE THE GREAT BANKS, TRUST COMPANIES, RAILROAD COMPANIES, AND BIG CORPORATIONS AND TRUSTS."

This is sense. Every sane man must admit that, if as searching an investigation were made into any or all of the big capitalist concerns, whether they be factories, railroads, mines or what not, essentially the identical revelations would be made that are now being made in insurance. Theft, perjury, arson, forgery, in short the violation of all laws human and divine would be unearthed. The capitalist is an enthusiastic "protector of property"—of the property that he steals; he is a lyric singer of morality—of the morality that he knows of only in the breach, not in the observance; he is a rigid upholder of "law and order"—of the law and order that will terrify the oppressed against looking into his felonies; he is a devout religionist—of the religion that will bless the damnedest error and approve it with text. Investigate them, and none could escape conviction, if not the halter. By indicating as much in his open letter Lawson proves itself sensible.

But what stuff and nonsense is that which appears in the same open letter? What nonsense is the effort to establish "a system under which policy holders would be safe"? Policy-holder is a term that implies individual insecurity. Individual insecurity is a condition that implies a social stage of barbarism. In the barbaric stage of society individual insecurity is a feature for the reason that at that stage of society production can not be ample enough to guarantee well-being to all. Under such conditions the insurance scheme springs up. Under a civilized system of society, such as is possible to-day, production can be so ample, and progressively ample, that the worry for the future, implied in "policies" and insurance, is no longer necessary. Capitalism holds society back: capitalism hampers the productive powers of society; it is capitalism that renders the patch-work of insurance and policies a requisite. What nonsense to keep up the patch-work! What mental insanity is the notion to render the patch-work "safe"? What supreme folly is it not to devote time, energy, and genius to check the evil consequences of a wrong! The thing to do is to abolish the wrong itself.

Did Jerome approach Murphy or Murphy Jerome? is one of the momentous questions of the campaign. Just how the settlement of this momentous question is going to increase wages, reduce hours, or abolish the labor market, is not obvious; yet thousands of workingmen are getting excited over it. Socialists should wake them up, and show them how they are being hypnotized to their own undoing.

The oratorical feats now being so liberally indulged in by the candidates of the capitalist parties, will prove, after election, to be merely extraordinary feats of wind-jamming. Then the workingmen who were thrilled by eloquent denunciations and stirred by moral appeals, will contemplate the usual negative results, as far as they are concerned, with disgust. Once more, as oft before in past years, will they then request some one to bestow upon them all the physical chastisement that can be administered through a well-booted toe. History will repeat itself once more. Don't permit it to do so with you. Vote for the party of the working class—the Socialist Labor Party.

Where abundance beyond the dreams of man is possible and within reach, the former virtue becomes a vice, and to nudge it is, to say the least, nonsense. The sense of Lawsonism must be supplemented with the constructive sense and aspirations of Socialism. Civilization demands not the pinching that is implied in "policies"; civilization demands the heart's and soul's and mind's expansion that comes from abundance.

MCLELLIAN ECONOMICS.

"The payment of the mortgage tax", said the Tammany candidate for Mayor, at a recent Tammany rally in the Twelfth Congressional District, "the payment of the mortgage tax falls on every man, woman and child of the city who pays rent; it affects the person who lives in a hired hall bedroom, as much as the man who hires the largest Fifth Avenue store or hotel". Mayor McClellan also said, at the beginning of the campaign, that this was to be a campaign of education. The Mayor is keeping his word. His economic utterances furnish the occasion for education, with himself as the horrible example.

If the mortgage or any other tax falls upon the rent payer, then rents would rise or fall according to taxation. The fact, however, is just the opposite. It is not the tax that sets the pace to the rent, it is the rent that sets the pace to the tax; rents do not rise because taxation rises; it is taxation that rises because rents rise; the size of rents is not the consequence of taxation, taxation is the consequence of the size of rents. This fact, which any report of rents and of taxes proves beyond cavil, is a canon-shot that hits both the Single Tax and the "workingmen-pay-the-taxes" theorists amidships. It founders the Single Tax theory in that it proves that capitalist society, if left alone and not scared by revolutionary Single Tax firecrackers, is by the very law of its existence drifting towards Single-Taxism and thereby eating the heart out of the landlord, instead of the landlord being the one who is eating the heart out of the Capitalist Class. It founders the "workingmen-pay-the-tax" theory in that it furnishes a strong illustration of the Socialist Labor Party position that taxes come from the plunder that the property-holder levies upon the plundered—from the increased rent, that the landlord racks the tenant, comes the increased tax that the capitalist state levies upon its beneficiaries for the protection of their stolen goods.

Major McClellan is said to be a gentleman of varied accomplishments. If he honestly believes that the tax on mortgages would come from the tenant, then political economy is not among his accomplishments. If political economy is one of the Mayor's "forts", like the talking of "Tuscan Italian" to the Neapolitan laborers of Spring street, and the talking of "choice German" to the Association of Grocery-dealers who are extensively of the class that in Germany is designated as "Kaffers"—if, indeed, political economy is one of the Mayor's many accomplishments, then he is a fraud, and is trying to enlist workers' sympathy for shirkers' troubles. In either case, the Mayor approves himself the peer of his Republican, Democratic, Hearstic and Volkszeitung parties' competitors.

"To hell with platitudes", shouted the financial genius of the Beef Trust, Ex-Comptroller of the Currency, Charles Dawes, in answer to a Nebraska bank president's attack on "predatory wealth". So say we all of us. Platitudes are unnecessary; facts innumerable abound on all sides wherewith to condemn the Dawses. Let the facts be known and platitudes will be the last resort of the fiery untamed capitalist.

Did Jerome approach Murphy or Murphy Jerome? is one of the momentous questions of the campaign. Just how the settlement of this momentous question is going to increase wages, reduce hours, or abolish the labor market, is not obvious; yet thousands of workingmen are getting excited over it. Socialists should wake them up, and show them how they are being hypnotized to their own undoing.

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Saving breeds the miser and the thief. Where abundance is impossible, such material conditions raise saving to a virtue.

AN OPEN LETTER

Daily People Office,
New York, Oct. 28, 1905.Mr. Marcus Feder,
Cleveland, O.

Dear Sir:

Yours of the 25th instant, complaining of what you call the injustice done your firm by this office in commenting upon the strike of your stogie employees "without inquiry", was received to-day.

To judge of the accuracy and reliability of your statements with regard to matters that we have no personal knowledge of, by matters of which we do have personal knowledge, your striking employees must be right and you must be wrong. There is no foundation in truth in your statement that The People made any comments on the strike in your shop. The article you refer to was a two-column article, one column and-a-half of which was a reprint of your own article in the "Hebrew Banner" against your employees on strike, and only half a column containing their answer. Not a word of comment by The People. Enlightened and our general opinion of the employing class fortified by your false charge against The People, we are now ready to indulge in comment.

You claim fairness. Your conduct convicts you of unfairness. You saw no wrong in your filling one column and-a-half of the "Hebrew Banner" with your own side of the story only; you see no wrong in that paper's publishing your charges and the bouquets that you generously shower upon yourself, without that paper's "making any inquiry"; but your righteous wrath, your injured sense of fair play is indignant at having another paper publish a communication of your employees, notwithstanding that communication was so fair as to give you first the floor by publishing your own tirade against them, and then taking up only one-third of the space to answer you. Such is the "fairness" that the capitalist has for the workingmen—full rights for himself, the denial of any for them.

The false pretense of unfairness, so completely exposed above, illuminates your pretenses concerning your establishment being set up "for the benefit" of your employees; concerning its being set up in order to provide employment for your fellow Russian Jews, who, you claim, labor under such prejudices from gentile employers that they can not get work; finally concerning your "emphatic" declaration that you are "not opposed to organized labor".

As to the claim that your establishment is a benevolent institution, that has a familiar sound. President McCurdy of the Mutual Life, just convicted of having played fast and loose with the funds of the policy and stockholders, and of having benevolently drawn, he and two other near relatives, \$3,000,000 out of the concern within three years, he also said that his concern was a "benevolent" affair. Evidently you, Sir, belong to the fraternity of "missionaries" of which President McCurdy is now a convicted member.

As to your claim that your fellow Russian Jews could get work nowhere else owing to Christian prejudice, we boldly venture to say that you know better. The capitalist knows no creed, race or color. To him all workingmen are alike. All he looks for is human marrow to suck up, and live in clover. Jewish marrow tastes as good as Christian marrow to the Christian capitalist, and Christian workingman's marrow is as toothsome as Jewish workingman's marrow to the Jewish capitalist.

Neither cares a rap for the creed or nationality of the marrow. When you set yourself up as a Jew philanthropist, you did so simply with the hope to lure the helpless and confiding Russian Jews so that you could exploit them more readily. Their present rebellion simply means that they have discovered your trick.

Thus, in these days of large concentrations of capital, not only is the way of the small capitalist hard but so also is that of the small corporation.

There are a large number of people following the insurance investigation with breathless interest. They expect it to result in the conviction of several prominent capitalists. These poor folks are doomed to disappointment. It is rumored that the investigation will end in condemning some of the inconsequential doings of the companies, while

CORRESPONDENCE

Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.

A MAN OF DEEDS.

To the Daily and Weekly People—Enclosed please find money order for \$16.50 to pay for thirty-three yearly subscriptions to the Weekly People as per list herewith. J. A. Leach.

Douglas, Ariz., October 21.

OHIO INVADED BY PENNSYLVANIA.

To the Daily and Weekly People—We had, as any one would think at first look, a curious happening in Youngstown. Two of our Pennsylvania comrades came here on Wednesday from Braddock, Pa., and at once laid siege to the Youngstown pure and simple and all other fake kinds of craft and graft organizations with the result that on Sunday, the 22nd, we organized a local of the I. W. W. with 27 names on our charter; bad weather on two evenings spoiled our plans but we concluded to keep Markley here for another week and use him at the meetings of the pure and simple tin workers; and we expect to get at and organize the Cabinet Steel plant. The S. P. here have given us a clear field so far, and I think it is wise on their part as we are holding forth every evening weather permitting. We will brook no infringement on our rights and I think Markley's style removes all doubt as to what is in store for intruders. We will get a hearing at the Tinner's Union on Thursday evening and are laying plans for the Cabinet Steel workers with hopes of landing them in the I. W. W. Newcastle and Sharon, Pa., will be organized in the I. W. W. in the near future.

L. C. Covert.

Youngstown, Ohio, Oct. 23.

THE LABOR QUESTION IN MEXICO.

To the Daily and Weekly People—The El Paso (Texas) Times publishes the following:

"FIREMEN'S STRIKE ENDS."

"Monterey Branch Employees Return to Work.

"Accept the Alternative Rather Than Leave the State—Nearly All of the Men Are Reinstated Under Old Conditions.

"After being granted three days in which to return to work or leave the State, the Mexican Central firemen at Monterey accepted the former alternative and return to work under the old conditions.

"All trains are now running on schedule time on the Monterey branch and no further trouble is looked for. The cause of the strike was for an increase in wages, and for the reason, it is said, that the firemen did not approve of the kind of coal that was being used on the division.

"All but a few of the former firemen have resumed their old places and it is understood that the road will take them all back.

"No effect of the strike was felt on the main line or other branches of the system and trains of all classes have been moving on schedule time."

which causes me to make the following observations:

Internal Mexico to a great extent is fonalistic, but the clipping from the El Paso (Texas) Times, of recent date indicates that evolutionary forces are at work in the land of Manana, and that Peabody and Colorado have a formidable rival in Governor Reyes. His method of deporting striking Mexican Central firemen is strictly up-to-date, and in line with the ideas of A. F. of L. "unionism" and the Citizens Alliance of Colorado and elsewhere.

The firemen on the Tampico Branch, and elsewhere on the system, of the Mexican Central Railway, are Mexicans, but were inspired by the American invasion with a longing for better conditions, hence the strike. Governor Reyes, true to the instincts of the ruling class, knowing what he was there for, suppressed the strike in the interest of American and English bond-holders.

But Governor Reyes has failed to suppress the aspirations of the Mexican working class, and when that class begins to clear away the rubbish of its economic and religious superstitions there will be a shivering time for the capitalist class in Mexico.

The Mexican States of Sonora and Chihuahua are to-day virtually controlled by American mining and railroad capital, and where the capitalist goes in goes a labor question which

Would be settled until labor has the

legged fed Fraternally,

A. S. Dowler.

Finlay, Texas, October 19.

THAT'S THE WAY!

To the Daily and Weekly People—I have heard so much second hand testimony regarding that hoary-headed old sinner, Comrade De Leon, that I have decided to let him bear witness for himself. I know of no better way of judging a man. Enclosed please find money order for 50 cents to cover my subscription to the Weekly People for one year.

I am a member of the Socialist party, Local New Orleans, and next Friday night we debate Local Omaha's resolution to endorse the I. W. W. Think our Local will second the motion to submit to referendum by a large majority.

No; the Berger crew doesn't own the Socialist party yet.

Covington Hall, New Orleans, La., Oct. 21.

I. W. W. CAPMAKER ASSAULTED.

To the Daily and Weekly People—While going from work I passed Woodward avenue. I noticed a fight. After looking closer I saw L. Goldberg, a capmaker and member of the I. W. W., surrounded by about forty or fifty other capmakers, shopmates, by the way, all trying their best to get a punch at him and succeeded in giving him a bad beating. He was walking home quietly, as usual, when a capmaker, without any warning whatsoever, struck him a blow from behind. This was the signal to the other fellows to start at him from all sides.

Goldberg agitates for the I. W. W. and because they cannot get him out of the shop they try to get revenge by using force. He has taken out a warrant for several of the men that struck him. He got the worst of the fight because he was all alone and was attacked without any warning by a mob. But he managed to hold on to the one that started the row and gave him a good licking, besides having him arrested.

Otto Justh.

Detroit, October 20.

THE COMING OF WINTER.

To the Daily and Weekly People—Winter is approaching. Only a few more weeks and again we shall find ourselves surrounded by snow and ice, by the solitude of frost and the tempest that sweeps down upon us from the polar regions. Winter means much, very much, to the workingmen and workingwomen. It is a period of hardship and suffering for many.

The increase in the cost of living has almost doubled, while, in many cases, the income is smaller, or the means of subsistence have been cut off altogether by enforced idleness.

In winter more than ever does the workingman feel his dependence. The rich have their pleasures notwithstanding the fact that nature is so severe.

Let the wind howl; let it increase its blasting velocity into a storm—when nature in all her severity breaks loose, when trees, tall trees, the giants of the forest, are uprooted and blown down like grass—then the rich will find comfort within their well-built mansions, or seek a change of temperature in other climates. The polar cold of winter only means to them a change of scene, of home, of sport—of a perplexity of mind, growing out of the inability to determine where to go next. But the poor, who are exposed to the winter winds, who are crowded around the entrances of the Salvation Army begging for something to eat—they do not welcome winters as a period of peace and pleasure.

Such is the case. We all see the difference in the life of the toiler and the idler. Only in the winter we see better than at any other season the great contrast between the two classes, as it makes impossible the hiding of social inequalities that summer more easily permits.

The Socialist Labor Party intends to abolish classes and their contrasts. It wants to do away with the circumstances under which one class goes down morally, the other economically.

Section Milwaukee of the Socialist Labor Party does it share towards the abolition of capitalism, which gives rise to these circumstances, and the rearing of the Socialist Republic in its stead. The members of it are active all the time, in the advancement of its principles and tactics.

The effects of our increasing agitation begins to bear fruit. Our meetings are well attended. Several persons formerly members of the Social Democratic party, and a few who are yet members of that party, told the writer that they are going to join the Socialist Labor Party.

Our Hungarian comrades have decided to leave the Hungarian Socialist Federation and become either members of the Socialist Labor Party or form a branch thereof. They have a membership of forty-six active workers. They

understand how to draw a large crowd to their entertainments. They realized \$154 at their last one, a part of which they donated to The People.

The English branch has arranged a series of lectures for the coming winter. They will take place at the party headquarters, corner Third and Prairie streets, every first and third Thursday of the month. The readers of The People are cordially invited to attend and participate in the discussion which follows the close of every lecture.

Let us be up and pushing. Let the approach of the cold weather be an incentive to great activity, in the interests of the working class, for then are the lines of demarcation between the working and capitalist classes more in evidence. Let us put up a vigorous agitation that will hasten the day when the present winters in the life of the working class—with their hardships, misery and degradation—shall be gone forever!

H. B.
Milwaukee, Wis., October 19.

PUSHING THE I. W. W. IN INDIANA.

To the Daily and Weekly People—We have just begun to push the I. W. W. here at Hammond, Ind. W. T. Hall was with us the 18th inst.; result: three new members with the promise of several more for next meeting.

I am an S. P. man, in fact, secretary of the branch. The majority of the members are in favor of the I. W. W.

Yours for the Social Revolution,
John Plummer,
Hammond, Ind., Oct. 23.

"NO BLUFFS."

To the Daily and Weekly People—At the last regular meeting held by Section Detroit S. L. P., Comrades L. Goldberg and S. Levy reported on the capmakers' strike which took place in the early part of this month; the comrades mentioned above are both members of the Capmakers' Union, and have requested me to give, or rather send, you a short history of the strike taken from various facts gleaned from those involved in this strike and which I give below:

On September 5, a committee of the Detroit local of the International Capmakers' Union, was sent to the shop of the Detroit Cap Company, to collect an assessment of \$4.00 from the members of the Capmakers' Union employed in that shop.

The above is about all I could get up to the present time. Will write again if anything important turns up.

Yours fraternally,
Adolph Ahlers.
Detroit, Mich., October 19.

Itself and then declared the strike, without asking the sanction of the rank and file.

The strike lasted five and one-half days which resulted in forcing Kirschner and Wolf out of the shop. These men finally were expelled from the union without a hearing. They filed an appeal with the National Executive Board which was not answered.

D. Wolf has been a member of the C. M. U. for sixteen years, and G. Kirschner twelve years, and when there was any work to do or a battle to be fought on the economic field they were always in the front rank, always having the welfare of the organization first in their minds. They are now employed in a non-union shop and have become members of the I. W. W., thanks to the acrobatic acts of a few "pure and simple" fakirs assisted by the greater fakirs of the national body. There are also seven charges against Comrade Sam Levy (the nature of which I have not learned); also the following charges have been preferred against Comrade L. Goldberg, of the capmakers' local: first: that he is criminally carrying two cards of labor organizations, one the capmakers' card, the other, and here is where the crime comes in, a card in the I. W. W.; second charge: that all the members will be compelled to join the I. W. W. according to L. Goldberg's statement; third charge: that L. Goldberg has persuaded the members not to pay assessment into the Capmakers' Union, which is false; fourth charge: Goldberg consulted a lawyer on behalf of Kirschner and Wolf, in order to carry their case into the court in the shape of a suit for damages.

At a meeting of the joint executive committee of the stitchers and cutters, of which Comrade Goldberg is a member, the chairman declared Goldberg a traitor and told him to leave the room. Comrade Goldberg then got up and proceeded to walk out in a leisurely manner whereupon another member (a cutter) got up and said: If you refuse to meet with Brother Goldberg, who, in our estimation, has been and still is the straightest man in the trade, we refuse to meet with you. All the cutters who were present then walked out of the meeting room.

The above is about all I could get up to the present time. Will write again if anything important turns up.

Yours fraternally,
Adolph Ahlers.
Detroit, Mich., October 19.

GILLHAUS IN SHAWNEE.

To the Daily and Weekly People—State Organizer Gillhaus was here. He did lots of good in showing up the labor fakirs. Some pure and simple unionists were hurt, but a great many admitted to me that Gillhaus spoke the truth.

Through his speech I shall be able to secure a few subscribers for the Weekly People. Gillhaus began his address to about one hundred and fifty persons, and they gradually increased in number until over a hundred more were added. He held them all to the end, despite a great disadvantage in the shape of a nearby band.

H. J.
Shawnee, Ok., October 21.

A POLITICAL LABOR FAKIR.

To the Daily and Weekly People—Last Sunday "The People's Forum," was opened for business. The speaker of the day was Windell, the President of the Yonkers F. of L., a branch of the great A. F. of L. During his speech he said that the strike has lost its efficacy and that unions must progress along new lines if their evolution is not to stop.

Through his speech I shall be able to secure a few subscribers for the Weekly People. Gillhaus began his address to about one hundred and fifty persons, and they gradually increased in number until over a hundred more were added. He held them all to the end, despite a great disadvantage in the shape of a nearby band.

H. J.
Shawnee, Ok., October 21.

WAGES AND DOINGS IN CANADA.

To the Daily and Weekly People—Under the heading of manufacturing industries the Dominion of Canada gives the following figures for the eight principal cities of the Dominion of Canada—Gross value of product, \$183,749,261—Number of employees, 122,354—Amount paid in wages, \$46,948,785. This gives an average wage of say \$400.

It may be that the munificence of this last-named sum has struck the Canadian High Commissioner in London, Lord Strathcona, as being the resultant of the irresistible forces of pure and simpledom; he therefore communicates with Mr. James Simpson, Secretary-Treasurer of the "Labor Temple" here, to the effect that he, recognizing the magnificence of the work which pure and simpledom as exemplified in the Labor Temple is seeking to accomplish, desires to donate \$1,000 to assist in the "worthy cause."

This kind of voting is worse than thinking. It is a vote for the strike breaker—the capitalist class, as is a vote for any but the Socialist Labor Party.

P. J.
Yonkers, N. Y., October 29.

A GREAT SURPRISE.

To the Daily and Weekly People—It was a great surprise to us, to have won the speaker's stand, as our work (nineteen subs) certainly did not deserve such a prize." As we won it, however, we will accept it with thanks to the comrade donating the same; and we will see that it is put to good use and often.

Fraternally,
Frank P. Janke.

Indianapolis, Ind., October 17.

T. F. Dugan.

Globe, Ariz., Oct. 17.

SELF-EXPLANATORY.

I

(Copy.)

Cleveland, O., Oct. 9, 1905.

Mr. John E. Steiger, Hamilton, O.

Dear Sir:—The Direct Legislation League of Ohio is formed for the purpose of securing to the electors the power to initiate and veto legislation in accordance with the "State Bill of Rights."

Realizing that you by your influence could very materially assist the people in this effort if you are elected Governor of the State at the next election, we very respectfully solicit a definite and early reply to the following question, viz.: Will you if elected Governor of the State on November 7th next recommend to the General Assembly that it pass a resolution to submit to the voters of the State a constitutional amendment providing for such Initiative and Referendum or People's veto on lines similar to the Rawson resolution (H. J. R. No. 29) of the 76th General Assembly, which received the support of a large percentage of the voters of the State?

We believe that a clear cut declaration in favor of the above will materially help your candidacy.

Very Respectfully Yours,
The Executive Committee.
by E. W. Elwood, Secretary, 387 Hud-
street.

II.

Hamilton, O., Oct. 19, 1905.

Executive Committee, Direct Legislation League, E. W. Elwood, Secretary.

Dear Sir:—Yours of the 9th received and contents noted. In regards to your request I wish to state that we of the Socialist Labor Party recognize that there is a class struggle and we are fighting along those lines. We believe in the emancipation of the working class by the working class, therefore, in working class politics and tactics and no confusion or compromise with any other political party. Not wishing to go into details of the principles of the League or the S. L. P., we emphatically refuse to accept any aid from your League on those grounds. Every workingman in the State of Ohio is clear on the economic as well as the political question is a class-conscious voter. If he is a capitalist he knows how to vote. If he is a workingman he also knows how to vote. Therefore, we soil not votes from any political party or League. I believe our candidates will get every vote that is coming to them that is class-conscious. Beyond that kind of a vote we want none because they are not backed by a voter that knows what he wants or will back up what he votes.

Yours Truly,
John E. Steiger.
1124 Greenwood Avenue, Hamilton, O.

PATERSON CONTINUES GOOD WORK.

To the Daily and Weekly People—Passaic County Section, S. L. P., continues its activity, holding regular weekly meetings at headquarters when not engaged in Party work or assisting the I. W. W. in agitation by advertising the economic branch in and out of the shop. During the past week we have been principally engaged in advertising a meeting called for to-night to organize a local of Ribbon Weavers.

Since last writing we have held one street meeting addressed by Comrade Woodhouse.

R. Berdan.

WAGES AND DOINGS IN CANADA.

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OFFICIAL**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA

National Secretary, 361 Richmond st., London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
 2-6 New Reade street, New York City
 (The Party's literary agency.)
 Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p.m.

NOTICE.

THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, WILL NOT HAVE A COUNTY TICKET TO BE VOTED FOR AT THIS COMING ELECTION AS THE SOCIALIST PARTY APPLIED TO THE CAPITALIST COURTS AND HAD OUR NOMINATION PAPERS THROWN OUT ON THE GROUND THAT THEY DID NOT CONTAIN BONA FIDE SIGNATURES. WE HAVE, HOWEVER, A FULL STATE TICKET, WHICH GIVES US A COLUMN ON THE BALLOT, THUS PERMITTING ALL REAL REVOLUTIONISTS TO MARK AN X IN THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY SQUARE, AND BY SO DOING VOTE A STRAIGHT SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY TICKET.

D. E. GILCHRIST,
Organizer Section Allegheny Co.**N. Y. S. E. C.**

Regular meeting held at headquarters Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, on Friday, Oct. 27. Deutsch absent. Kuhn in the Chair. Minutes of previous meeting approved.

Communications: From Erie and Westchester Counties, asking for workers' certificates. Secretary reported having taken steps to supply them. Approved. From Monroe County, financial report and regarding application of Abe Clayman. Latter attended to by Secretary; former filed. From Newburgh, asking for speaker. Henry Jager sent by secretary. Approved. From State Organizer Katz, five on conditions in Utica, Amsterdam, Cortlandt and Gloversville; also enclosing application for charter for Section in Utica. Action of secretary in submitting charter application for Utica to N. E. C. Sub-Committee in order to avoid delay in the granting of charter, was approved. From John Lindgren enclosing decision received from Secretary of State in the matter of objections brought by former Social Democrats against the Socialist Labor Party's nominations in the Second Judicial District. Filed and action of the Committee's officers in the Party name contest was approved. From Section Westchester County nominating Peter Jacobson, as member of the N. E. C.; from Section New York County nominating Chas. Zolot, Chas. H. Corrigan, E. A. Pearson, Paul Augustine, John J. Kinneally and A. C. Kuhn, for the same office.

It was decided to call a State Convention for Saturday and Sunday, March 17 and 18, 1906. The secretary was instructed to draft call setting forth place, basis of representation, etc.

Sections are urged to make nominations for member of N. E. C. Adjourned. J. Ebert, Secy.

OF INTEREST TO ALL**The Position of A True Labor Paper Accurately Set Forth.**

To members and sympathizers of the S. L. P.

Comrades: The entertainment Committee of Section New York, S. L. P. again calls upon you to give a helping hand in making the affair for the benefit of the Daily People to be held on Thanksgiving Day, at Grand Central Palace, a success. As usual a bazaar and fair will be held in conjunction with a grand vaudeville entertainment and ball. The committee is doing its utmost to secure the best talent obtainable, for which it is sparing neither effort nor cash within the limits at its command, in order to present as good a programme as possible. But for the bazaar and fair we need the co-operation of every one; without that we cannot possibly make it a financial success, which is of paramount importance. Whatever objects the comrades and friends of the S. L. P. may be able to secure for this purpose will be advantageously disposed of for the benefit of the Daily People.

We ask members of Section New York and those of adjacent sections to secure a number of tickets and sell them. The programme will be one that we may well be proud of. Send all presents to L. Abelson, 2-6 New Reade street, also tickets may be obtained from him, 25 cents a person.

For the Entertainment Committee.
 A. Orange, Secretary.

NOTICE, SECTION LYNN.

A very important meeting of Section Lynn will be held on Sunday, November 5, in Painter's Hall, Market street. Each and every member is urgently requested to contribute in answer to same, as this is not a local but a State issue.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY NOMINATIONS IN NEW YORK COUNTY.**HERMAN - TRAUTMANN****PRESENT I. W. W. DOCTRINES TO BIG MEETINGS IN ST. LOUIS.**

Enthusiasm Shown Argues Well for the Future—Local Skates and Fakirs Only Ones Displeased—Try to Raise Disturbance and Fail.

St. Louis, Oct. 28.—Chas. O. Sherman, General President, and Wm. E. Trautmann, General Secretary Treasurer of the Industrial Workers of the World, came to St. Louis October 21 and spoke at the following meetings held under the auspices of the Central Council, I. W. W., of St. Louis, October 21, at Lightstone's Hall; October 22, at Dewey Hall; October 23, at Social Turner Hall; October 24, at Concordia Turner Hall.

The meetings were all well attended and the enthusiasm shown by the audience augurs well for the future of the I. W. W. The only ones that did not seem to be pleased with the doctrines of Industrial Unionism were the local labor skates and fakirs, of whom quite a number attended.

Sherman and Trautmann are undoubtedly a good team to spread the doctrines of the Industrial Workers of the World. Sherman, with his elegant and eloquent arguments, wins the crowd over, and then Trautmann, the man with the evidence, drives the argument home.

Musicians' Local No. 2, I. W. W., of St. Louis, furnished a band of twenty-five pieces for the first two meetings. They played a few pieces in front of the halls, drawing very large crowds, and then dodgers, advertising all the meetings, were distributed.

Brother J. F. Eichenhorst, chairman of the arrangement committee, opened the meetings and introduced Fred Clement, President of the Central Council, I. W. W., as chairman of the evening at Lightstone's Hall; Wm. W. Cox, of Local No. 173, I. W. W., at Dewey Hall; Julius Cook, of Lasters' Local No. 88, I. W. W., at Social Turner Hall; and at Concordia Turner Hall again Fred Clement. These made a few appropriate remarks and introduced Sherman, then Trautmann.

Sherman said in part: "The working people have been misled very often in the past, but to-day they are beginning to realize the folly of following leaders, and before long they will think and act for themselves. They are also coming to a realization of the folly of dividing their forces on craft lines instead of uniting them on industrial lines, as the Industrial Workers of the World propose to do."

"Now when a strike is on, the master goes to some faraway place and sees the fun of the workers fighting each other; and when they get a little too dangerous to his class, he telephones to the executive heads of the State for troops and injunctions, and these injunctions often times bear the union label."

"As long as the workers are in the hands of the labor lieutenants of the master class, they can expect nothing but defeat. A large number of workers recognize this fact, but these are forced to pay tribute to the fakirs through the check-off system."

After Sherman was through speaking, a collection for the benefit of the striking Stogiemakers was taken up; then Trautmann was introduced.

He said in part: "The Industrial Workers of the World come before you not to tell you that we demand a fair day's pay for a fair day's work, but we say plainly that the worker is entitled to the full product of his toil. Although the A. F. of L. was organized because of the class instinct, it is now a willing tool in the hands of the capitalist class."

Meetings, at which Sherman and Trautmann spoke were also held in East St. Louis, Ill., October 25; in Belleville, October 27.

At a mass meeting of all members of local I. W. W., Wm. W. Cox, of Local No. 173, I. W. W., was elected organizer for St. Louis and vicinity.

Any one wishing to communicate with him in regards to the I. W. W., will find him for the present at 1310 Franklin avenue.

The master knew that it was better for his class to capture rather than destroy it. So it was made a tail to the kite of the Civic Federation. I have documents to prove that the Civic Federation has established a censorship over the journals of the A. F. of L., so that these cannot teach anything but capitalist economics. No wonder that they preach harmony between capital and labor; peace where no peace is possible.

"The Industrial Workers of the World tells the worker that there can be no peace so long as a few own the means of life and the destinies of a nation, while the masses of the people are vegetating in want and misery. It tells you that the ultimate aim and object of the worker must be to take and hold all the tools of production and in the meantime they must organize on industrial lines, so that if one craft in an industry has a grievance with the masters, all the workers of that industry stand as one man, and not like to-day, when one craft in an industry goes on strike, their brother workmen scab it on them."

"We find the brewery workers scab it on the firemen and engineers, and vice versa; we find the same thing between the machinist and molder, the wood worker and the carpenter. The masters do not win strikes, they would be powerless against a united working class, but the labor fakir sees to it that the workers are divided on craft lines. "We find in the city of St. Louis a paper called 'Labor,' of which Mr. Hoehn, who carried the weapons against striking workingmen, is editor, supporting the A. F. of L. and slandering the I. W. W. We find that the brewery workers of St. Louis must read it or they will be fined by the labor skates. This paper also endorsed a political platform excluding men from employment unless they were residents of this town at least one year."

"That is called working class solidarity.

"In the U. M. W. of A. Journal of May, 1904, when the miners of Putnam County rebelled against the masters, we find that the officers of the organization agree with the operators, that the rebellion must be put down. The places of the strikers were filled by these

enjoying the warmth of the engine room. They were all good union men. The big and husky teamsters, with union buttons as big as saucers on their caps, were hauling scabs made goods. No wonder the strike was lost! Then the teamsters came to their senses and demanded arbitration but the bosses only laughed at them and said: 'Why, we have nothing to arbitrate. Our factories are running at their full capacity and we have no room for our former employees.' These, too, lost their strike, because every other department of that industry was running.

"The American Railway Union in 1904 struck successfully against the Great Northern Railroad. This year we have a different picture. The telegraphers' strike on that road is lost. Hill was manager then and he is now; did he become stronger or was it because the workers did not fight hard enough? While I was travelling in Montana I saw the reason why. In a Pullman coach were eighty-five scabs to take the places of the striking telegraphers. The engineers and firemen, all of them wearing union fobs, hauled these scabs, and they were careful that the Pullman stopped right even with the station, and then conducted two scabs into the office, so that no harm should befall them. You see they had one of those 'sacred contracts' with the roads, and that must be upheld, even though their brother workingmen were beaten. No wonder that strikes are lost."

Hildebrand, a local star in the pure and simple movement, asked, at the first meeting: "Why was the Danish letter to the Chicago Convention, which was a very severe criticism of the convention, not published in the official records? I have read the report as published in the Daily People very carefully and it is not recorded there?"

After the speeches were over, the floor was thrown open for questions. A good number of intelligent questions were put and answered to the satisfaction of the audience, all except to some of the labor fakirs present. When Trautmann charged the executive board of the brewery workers with participating in a banquet with the bosses, a member of the board said that Trautmann misrepresented the facts: that it was not a banquet he attended, but only a little supper!!!

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officers and with their help the strikers were blacklisted.

"We see the Russian Government send the priest, Gopon, to America, to study the methods of organization of the A. F. of L., so that they could divide the workers on craft lines and then defeat them piecemeal; how this same Gopon lead the workers to slaughter in the city of St. Petersburg.

"The politicians and parliamentarians of so-called Socialist parties of Labor tell you to use fly-paper ballots to emancipate the working class from wage slavery, but if the workers won a victory on the political field without an industrial economic organization to take over industry, we would have a repetition of the Paris Commune, a chaos of blood and tears."

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